

The Range Rider



55th GRAZING DISTRICT CREATED

A new, wedge-shaped grazing district has been created in western Colorado more adequately to serve actual livestock operations in a natural well-defined unit. The new district, No. 7, embraces approximately 1,400,000 acres of public domain land, the greater part of which formerly comprised parts of two other Colorado districts--Meeker Grazing District and Curay Grazing District. The name of the new district will be announced soon.

The Colorado River formerly constituted the dividing line between these two districts on Colorado's western slope; however the river does not form a practical boundary in so far as livestock operations are concerned since summer operations south of the river are in some instances permanently attached to those north of the river. The new district will simplify ground control of livestock operations and facilitate livestock movements in the area. The boundaries of the new district are based upon a natural division of grazing allotments of licensees who conduct their winter operations adjacent to either the Colorado River or the White River.

These boundary changes which have been endorsed by local range users, will contribute to more effective and more economical administration of Federal range lands.

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ADVISORY BOARD ELECTIONS

Elections of advisory board members are getting underway in a number of regions this fall. These elections are of prime importance to the users of the Federal range and stockmen throughout the various districts should be encouraged to participate in order that they may be able to select to represent them those men that are best fitted to handle the job.

November 1, 1940

Department of the Interior
Grazing Service
Washington

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GEORGIA FIRES

Those in the Grazing Service who have worked so hard this past summer and fall in the prevention and control of range and timber fires will be interested in the results of a questionnaire sent out by the Extension Service of the State of Georgia to 1,800 Georgia farmers, putting up to them this question: "Why do people burn the woods?" Replies brought twenty different reasons. To provide better and earlier grazing head the list. To kill snakes and insects was a close second. Ignorance and carelessness and destruction of the boll weevil came third and fourth respectively. Among other reasons given were spite and malice, to burn out rabbits, and to get a thrill at the sight of fire in the woods. Making moonshine came far down the list, and only two percent blamed smokers, hunters, and fishermen. The purpose of the questionnaire was not idle curiosity but to obtain information for an educational drive against the causes of uncontrolled fires in Georgia's woods.

--American Forests, November 1940

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SOMETIMES working in water up to their knees, enrollees of the Huntington side camp (G-93, Keating, Oregon) controlled flood waters recently that threatened to block highways and railroad tracks in the locality. Expressions of appreciation for a grand job were received from officials of the highway department, railroad company, and townspeople.

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MORE ABOUT THE MUD SPRINGS MEETING

With an average of something like one newspaper story for every two days of the meeting, the Mud Springs conference established some kind of a record! The articles which appeared in the Sun Advocate, Price, Utah, were written by the conferees as assignments in the public relations studies, and covered every phase of the meeting from a comparison with "dear old school days" to analyses of the problems studied. A number of good pictures of the conference group appeared in both the Price and Salt Lake City newspapers.

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DO YOU KNOW

That six separate forests of petrified trees lie within the boundaries of Petrified Forest National Monument, Arizona? The oldest tree-ring date yet obtained from prehistoric timber in the ruined pueblo at Wupatki National Monument, Arizona, is 1205 A.D.

GOT A GLORY?

In a recent issue of a popular magazine there appeared a short item written by Archibald Rutledge about an old Negro engineer who took extreme pride in keeping clean and shiny the engine of a tugboat on a southern river. When asked how and why he managed to keep the old engine so clean, the old darky replied: "Cap'n, it's just this way--I got a glory!"

Making that engine the best on the river was the glory of that dusky fellow's heart, and while it wasn't a great job it was his and he gloried in doing it right.

From this little story there seems to come an inspiration to devote strength, and effort, and interest to doing our own job in the best way we can, regardless of how small or seemingly unimportant it is. After all, it is the combination of little jobs that forms the foundation upon which an organization is built.

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CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS

The closing dates for receipt of applications for the following Civil Service examinations has been extended to June 30, 1941:

Civil Engineer (Announcement 98 and amendment)
 Engineer (Announcement 83 and amendment)
 Mechanical Engineer (Announcement 61)
 Engineering Aide (Aeronautical--Announcement 106)
 Marine Engineer (Announcement 51)
 Engineering Draftsman (Announcement 99 and amendment)

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WHAT'S IN A NAME?

Butte Grazing District, Montana (No. 5)

Montana's Butte Grazing District is named after the world famous mining camp, situated 35 miles west of Whitehall.

While stock-raising is one of the most important industries in this district, first place must be yielded to the mining industry.

Butte is reported to be the richest hill on earth, and was first settled as a placer mining camp in 1862. The early settlers toiled for placer gold, unaware of the rich mineral deposits in the hill above their operations. In 1865 rich mineral veins were discovered carrying high silver and some gold value. After surface ores had given out, extensive copper deposits were uncovered. The copper deposits of the Butte hill seem to be inexhaustible. Some of the mines are over 4,000 feet deep.

Here are a few of the items on the annual bill of fare of the Civilian Conservation Corps:

67,500 pounds of beef
108,000,000 eggs
27,000,000 pounds of pork
13,500,000 pounds of butter
67,500,000 pounds of potatoes

Result--stronger and healthier young men. Tests conducted last summer showed that over a period of six months the enrollees gained an average of eight pounds in weight.

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CONSERVATION IN ZULULAND

"Soil conservation runs into real range management problems in Zululand, South Africa, for range control means wife-control there, according to a recent letter thanking SCS officials in Albuquerque for a livestock management and soil conservation bulletin.

"A South African conservationist wrote: 'Overstocking is one of our principal problems here, and, of course, burning to bring on green grass during the winter. As the Zulu's cattle are his "savings bank" (a man's wealth being reckoned in terms of cattle) and his wives can only be obtained at the rate of eleven cattle per wife, the problem here has to be approached slowly and cautiously.'"

--New Mexico Stockman, October 1940

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O.K.'s

". . . . I wish that the Taylor Grazing Act had started about 90 years ago, for we would not have overstocked our range as we did. I believe it is one of the finest bills enacted by Congress for the benefit of the western ranchers."

--Senor Melecio Apodaca, Sr.,
San Antonio, New Mexico.

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